

(Zonisamide) (Carbamazepine) :

Double-Blind, Randomized, Comparative Clinical Trial of Zonisamide and Carbamazepine as Initial Monotherapy in Newly Diagnosed Epilepsy

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ABSTRACT

Purpose and background : Zonisamide (ZNS) is a broad - spectrum antiepileptic drug (AED) effective as an adjunctive therapy for medically intractable epilepsies. Past clinical experiences of ZNS in Korea have indicated that ZNS was a safe and effective antiepileptic drug, which raised a possibility of its clinical usefulness as initial monotherapy. Korean Zonisamide Study Group was organized to conduct a double - blind multicenter comparative clinical trial of ZNS and carbamazepine (CBZ) monotherapy in newly diagnosed epileptic patients. **Methods :** Newly diagnosed epileptic patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria were randomized into ZNS and CBZ groups. The protocol consisted of 4 weeks of dose - escalation phase and follow - up phase of variable periods. The drugs were administered by double - dummy method. The initial target dose was either ZNS 300 mg/day or CBZ 600 mg/day. If seizures recurred at the initial target dose, the study drugs were increased by 1 tab at 4 - week interval up to the maximum dose of 6 tabs/day or until clinically tolerable. The study end point was 24 - week seizure remission. **Results :** Among 171 patients recruited to the study, 16 patients were excluded due to non - drug related causes and remaining 155 patients entered the dose - escalation phase (ZNS = 73, CBZ = 82). The 24 - week terminal remission rate was 69.9% in ZNS group compared with 75.6% in CBZ group ($p = 0.9$). The time interval to the first seizure recurrence was 40.9 ± 31.7 days in ZNS group ($n = 13$) and 47.8 ± 30.8 days in CBZ group ($p = 0.75$). The incidence of adverse events (AEs) was 67.1% in ZNS group and 53.7% in CBZ group ($p = 0.088$). AEs precipitated early drug withdrawal in 11 patients of each groups. The profiles of AE were quite different between the two drugs with anorexia, dizziness, and G - I discomfort being most common in ZNS group compared with dizziness, somnolence, and skin rash in CBZ group. Also AEs were more frequent during follow - up phase in ZNS group than CBZ - group ($p = 0.006$). **Conclusion :** ZNS and CBZ monotherapies were equally effective and safe. However, the profiles of AE were quite different between the two drugs and AEs precipitated by ZNS seemed lasting longer than that of CBZ. (J Korean Epilep Soc 3 : 50-57, 1999)

KEY WORDS : Zonisamide · Carbamazepine · Monotherapy · Intention - to - treat analysis.

1970 (carbamazepine : CBZ) (valproic acid : VPA) (lamotrigine : LTG), 가 (gabapentine : GBP), (oxcarbazepine : OXC), (topiramate : TPM), 가 (ti - agabine : TG) VG, ZNS, LTG, OXC, TPM, GBP 6 (felbamate : FBM),

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(pharmacokinetic characteristics)

, 가

1)2)

12 - 14)

ZNS

ZNS

(placebo)

ZNS

ZNS

가

가

nisamide Study Group)

(Korean Zo -

ZNS

CBZ

가가

대상환자 및 연구방법

ZNS

1989

가

sulfonamide

benzi -

soxazole (1,2 - benzisoxazole - 3 - methanesulf -
onamide) ³⁾ ZNS sodium channel ⁴⁾

T - type

VPA

(pro -
pagation of seizures)
of epileptogenic activity)

(suppression

⁶⁾

ZNS

가

가

가

ZNS

VPA

³⁾

ZNS

가

seizure),

(simple partial motor

(complex partial seizure)

(primary or secondarily generalized

tonic - clonic seizure)

6

2

1

3

가

ZNS

8)9)

10)

ZNS

VPA

ZNS

CBZ

11)

ZNS

30.1%

27.2%

0.3%

3.9%

가

ZNS

CBZ

ZNS

VPA

가

가

ZNS

ZNS

ZNS

1992

ZNS

가

가

(CBC with platelet count),

새로이 진단된 간질환자에서 조니사마이드와 카바마제핀 단독약물요법의 비교

(SMA₁₂), (urinalysis), (EKG) 24
X - (chest PA) .
(time to the
first seizure during follow - up phase)
ZNS , , ,
CBZ .
(ZNS<10 g/ml, CBZ
4 <8 g/ml), (10 g/ml ZNS<30 g/ml, 8 g/ml CBZ<12
4 g/ml), (ZNS30 g/ml, CBZ12 g/ml)
, .
(compliance)
ZNS 100
mg (ZNS -),
CBZ - controlled release form 200 mg intent - to - treat analysis
(CBZ -) ZNS ZNS (ITTA)
CBZ - CBZ CBZ ZNS -
(double - dummy method).
ZNS 300 mg/day CBZ
600 mg/day ZNS 100 mg/
day CBZ - 200 mg/day CBZ 200 mg/day
ZNS - 100 mg/day 2 2 Chi -
ZNS 200 mg/day CBZ - 400 mg/day square test, Fisher's exact test t - test
CBZ 400 mg/day ZNS - 200 mg/day
3 ZNS 300 mg/day
CBZ - 600 mg/day CBZ 600 mg/day
ZNS - 300 mg/day 2 8
171
ZNS (83) CBZ (88)
4
CBZ 15 , ZNS
5 가 16
4 4
가 11 (CBZ : 3 , ZNS :
4 8), 가 5
ZNS 600 mg/day CBZ 1200 (CBZ : 3 , ZNS : 2) ,
mg/day 6
1 가 2 ,
3 16
24 (24 - weeks 13 (ZNS : 5 , CBZ : 8)
terminal remission) 24 2 1 가
1
31 140

통 계 분 석

결 과

가 15 (ZNS 9, CBZ 6) , 125 가 73 24 10 가 51 (69.9%) 5 가 24 가 82 62 (75.6%) 6 가 171 (600 mg/ 23 (CBZ day) 7 : 10 , ZNS : 13) ZNS 8 (11.0%), CBZ 5 (6.1%) (Table 3) 2° GTC CBZ 가 (p=0.06).

가 (Table 1).

1. 24주간의 발작완전관해를

ZNS CBZ

2. 첫번째 발작까지의 기간

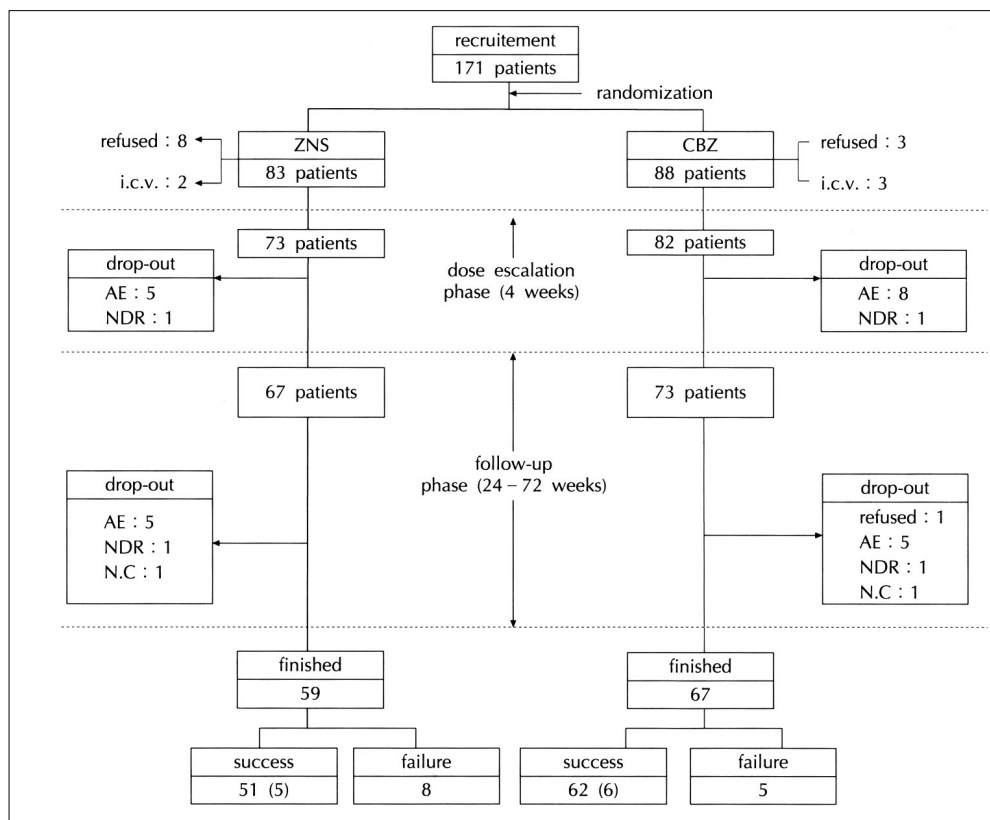
4

Table 2

ZNS

83

ZNS

**Fig. 1.** Progression of the Trial.

i.c.v. : inclusion criteria violation. AE : drop-out due to adverse events. NDR : non-drug related cause, N.C : non-compliance. () : number of patients achieved 24-week seizure free state after initial seizure recurrences during the follow-up phase.

13 (17.8%), CBZ 13 (15.9%)
 40.9
 ± 31.7 47.8 ± 30.8
 3. 약제의 용량
 24 가
 ZNS 302 ± 60 mg/day CBZ 611 ± 109 mg/day
 21.4 ± 7.9 µg/ml
 ml 8.6 ± 2.2 µg/ml
 가 ZNS 8
 CBZ 5
 6 1
 ZNS 409 ±
 32 mg/day, CBZ 955 ± 62 mg/day
 안 전 성
 (3T/D)
 22 (ZNS : 11, CBZ :
 Table 3
 11)
 ZNS 5, CBZ 4
 가
 CBZ 8
 가 ZNS
 가
 2
 가
 ZNS
 (Table 4).
 ZNS
 49 (67.1%), CBZ 44 (53.7%)
 ZNS
 ,
 ,
 CBZ
 (Table 5).
 가 ZNS

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of study patients included to ITTA*

Variables	Zonisa- mide (n = 73)	Carbam- azepine (n = 82)	p- value ⁺
Mean age (years)	27.7 ± 11.7	27.0 ± 10.9	0.71
Sex (M : F)	37 : 36	54 : 28	0.06
Body weight (kg)	61.5 ± 11.3	60.5 ± 9.9	0.55
Duration of illness (months)	4.5 ± 7.4	5.4 ± 8.0	0.43
No. of seizure during Last 6 months	15.8 ± 31.9	12.5 ± 22.9	0.46
Interval between Last two seizures (days)	11.1 ± 10.2	10.7 ± 9.5	0.84
History of CNS insults			
Febrile convulsion	10	14	0.56
Head trauma	17	12	0.17
CNS infection	2	3	0.75
Developmental delay	2	6	0.20
Family history of epilepsy	12	13	
Focal neurological signs	2	5	0.92
MRI : normal	46	53	0.32
Bnormal	24	28	0.97
EEG : normal	30	46	
Abnormal	42	36	0.07
Seizure types			
CPS only	13	9	0.51
CPS + GTC	14	13	
GTC only	45	59	
SPMS	1	2	

*ITTA : intention to treat analysis, + Fisher's exact test
 CPS : complex partial seizure, GTC : generalized tonic-clonic seizure
 SPMS : simple partial motor seizure

Table 2. Efficacy analysis (intent-to-treat analysis)

Variable	Zonisa- mide (n = 73)	Carbam- azepine (n = 82)	p- value ⁺
24week seizure free	51	62	0.87
() From the beginning	46	57	0.98
() After initial recurrence	5	5	
() Mean dose ± s.d. (tab/day)	3.0 ± 0.6	3.1 ± 0.5	0.80
() Blood level ± s.d. (g/ml)	21.4 ± 7.9	8.6 ± 2.2	-
Recurrent seizures*	13	13	0.75
() Interval to the first Sz (days)	40.8 ± 31.7	47.8 ± 30.8	0.58
() Mean dose ± s.d. (tab/day)	4.3 ± 0.1	4.0 ± 0.1	0.49

*Included patients who developed a seizure during the follow-up phase + : t-test

Table 3. Seizure free state for 24 weeks in different types of seizures

Type of Seizure	Zonisamide (n = 73)	Carbamazepine (n = 82)	p- value*
CPS only (n = 22)	8/13 (61.5%)	3/9 (33.3%)	0.39
CPS + 2°GTC (n = 27)	7/14 (50.0%)	8/13 (61.5%)	0.55
GTC only (n = 104)	35/45 (77.8%)	51/59 (86.4%)	0.25
SPMS only (n = 2)	1/1 (100.0%)	0/1 (0.0%)	1.0

() : % of patients who achieved 24-week seizure free outcome
 *Fisher's exact Test

73 40 (54.8%) CBZ 82

38 (46.3%)

ZNS

14 (19.2%), CBZ 15 (18.3%)

가

.

ZNS 34 (50.0%), CBZ

19 (27.1%) ZNS (p =

0.006),

ZNS 25

, CBZ 13

가 (p = 0.02).

12 (17.6%)

6 (8.6%) (Table 5).

(ZNS : 54.8%, CBZ : 46.3%)

(ZNS : 19.2%, CBZ : 18.3%)

가

(ZNS : 50%, CBZ : 18.5%) ZNS

ZNS

.

,

CBZ

2 ZNS

가

.

,

고 찰

ZNS

CBZ

가

Table 4. Adverse events which precipitated drug withdrawal

Adverse events	Zonisamide (n = 11)	Carbamazepine (n = 11)
Dizziness	2	2
Somnolence	0	2 (1)
Anorexia	4 (3)	
Insomnia	1	
Headache	2	3
Abnormal thinking	3 (1)	
Memory impairment	1	
Irritability	1	
Nausea/vomiting	1 (1)	1 (1)
Abdominal pain	2 (2)	
Indigestion	1 (1)	
Constipation	1	
Amblyopia	0	1
Rash	1 (1)	8 (8)
Alopecia	0	1
ymphadenopathy	0	1
Renal stone	2 (2)	
Weight loss	3	
Seizure increase		1 (1)

() number of the adverse events which were the major cause of drug withdrawal

Table 5. Adverse events developed in more than 5% of the study patients

Adverse events	Zonisa- mide (n = 72)	Carbama- zepine (n = 81)	p-value
Dizziness	12 (16.4%)	18 (22.0%)	0.39
Somnolence	6 (8.2%)	16 (19.5%)	0.04
Anorexia	22 (30.1%)	2 (2.4%)	0.001
Headache	10 (13.7%)	8 (9.8%)	0.44
Abnormal thinking	6 (8.2%)	1 (1.2%)	0.05
Memory impairment	8 (11.0%)	3 (3.7%)	0.08
Nausea/vomiting	7 (9.6%)	3 (3.7%)	0.19
Abdominal discomfort	12 (16.4%)	2 (2.4%)	0.002
Indigestion	5 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0.02
Amblyopia	4 (5.5%)	4 (4.9%)	1.00
Rash	3 (4.2%)	10 (12.2%)	0.07
Weight loss	11 (15.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0.001
Fatigability	11 (15.1%)	6 (7.3%)	0.12

Fisher's exact test : ②, X²-test : ①

, TPM

가

가

LTG (pragmatic clinical trial) ,
(initial target dose)

15)16)

VG CBZ 가 open - trial
,¹⁷⁾ GBP CBZ

Table 6. Occurrence and management of adverse events during the trial^a

*: discontinue the study drug, +: patients who developed adverse events during follow-up phase, ++: patients who developed adverse events during dose escalation phase and follow-up phase

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TPM ZNS CBZ

가 가 .

TPM , 가 .

가 ZNS • : 1999 4 8
• : 1999 7 9

ZNS , 100 mg/day

1 2 100 mg/day ■ 부록(Appendix) ■

600 mg/day .³⁾

meta - analysis가 (), :

. 가 : ()

. :가 ()

. : ()

ZNS가 : ()

: ()

: ()

: ()

CBZ : (RN),

ZNS :

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